

Pyrgus centaureae Rambur. A single specimen was found on Mount Njulla on the 14th of July.

References.

- de Worms, C.G.M. 1951. A collecting trip to Abisko, Swedish Lapland in June 1950. *Entomologist* **84**:121-127.
- de Worms, C.G.M. 1959. Lepidoptera in Finland, June 1958. *Entomologist* **92**: 242-246.
- Haig Thomas, P. 1938. Arctic butterflies, and especially those of Maalselven, Lapland, Lat 69° N. *Entomologist* **71**: 1-5.
- Haig Thomas, P. 1939. The butterflies of Lapland 1938. *Entomologist* **72**: 129-132.
- Henriksen, H.J. and Kreutzer, I.B. 1982. *The Butterflies of Scandinavia in Nature*.
- Higgins, L.G. and Hargreaves, B. 1983. *The Butterflies of Britain and Europe*.
- Higgins, L.G. and Riley, N.D. 1984. *A Field Guide to the Butterflies of Britain and Europe*.
- Johnson, Major General Sir George 1960. Collecting in Lapland, July 1960. *Entomologist's Rec.J.Var.* **72**: 203-206.
- Johnson, Major General Sir George 1964. Abisko revisited. *Entomologist's Rec. J.Var.* **76**: 259-260.
- Sheldon, W.G. 1911. Lepidoptera of the Swedish provinces of Jemtland and Lapland. *Entomologist* **44**: 357-362. 1912. *Ibid.* **45**: 23-27.
- Warren, B.C.S. 1951. On a *Boloria* recorded from Abisko (Lep.: Nymphalidae). *Entomologist* **84**: 169-171.

ECTROPIS BISTORTATA GOEZE (LEP.: GEOMETRIDAE) THIRD BROOD— Two males were attracted to my garden m.v. light 2.x.1987; the second generation here lasted about five weeks, specimens being seen from 14.vii. until 22.viii. The few supposed third brood individuals I have observed here, and I have not encountered them elsewhere, resemble those of the smaller and less well marked second generation, although their markings are even more obscure.

That these late individuals are representatives of a partial third brood is evidenced, apart from possible climatic factors, by the distinct gap between their emergence and that of the second brood, their size and appearance and the readiness with which a third generation is obtained in captivity, yet the viability of an extra brood is surely doubtful as the insect hibernates in the pupal state, and the lower temperatures of autumn would seem to preclude the larvae developing sufficiently rapidly to attain maturity before leaf-fall or the inception of winter.

Records of these late emergences certainly need to be published in order to ascertain their frequency and distribution; at present they appear sporadic, and have been so for over fifty years, but a subtle change of climate might alter considerably this tendency to produce a few specimens of a third generation in part of the insect's range. B.K. WEST, 36 Briars Road, Dartford, Kent.